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The Press and Tribune.

VOLUME XIII. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1860. NUMBER 167.

Press & Tribune.

CHICAGO

INDIANA DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

This Convention had a stormy session yesterday, but finally passed a resolution instructing the Delegates to Charleston to vote as a unit for Stephen A. Douglas, by a vote of 265 to 129, after which a pleasant fisticuff was indulged in by Cyrus L. Dunham and Col. May, the latter gentleman being the "under dog in the fight," notwithstanding he commenced it. Ex-Commissioner Hendricks was nominated for Governor.

A Hint to Advertisers.

The Chicago *Times* informs the advertising public for about the fiftieth time that it "has a more extensive circulation by many hundreds," and probably thousands, than any other paper "in this city."—a statement which it has never been able to make the advertising public believe, notwithstanding its actual rates are 90 per cent. below those of the PRESS AND TRIBUNE (in any controversy that may grow out of this matter we wish to make special exception of a certain class of medical advertisements which appear in the *Times*, but are excluded from our columns. The *Times* may possibly charge two prices for these—it certainly ought to.)

But as to the circulation. Advertisers generally inquire what *kind* of a circulation their favors will travel into. The Chicago *Times* has or had until recently, a pretty large "corner lot" circulation. During the month of December and before the "post office list was awarded, several bundles of the *Times* were brought to us by citizens who found them distributed in odd corners and alleys and behind barn doors in various parts of the town. A package of fifteen lies before us now, accompanied by the autograph of a respectable gentleman, who picked them up on a vacant lot on Wabash avenue. We presume that the giving-away design, practiced a year ago, was found to work badly. People would talk, and although the object was accomplished, advertisers did not like to hear that one hundred copies of the *Times* went to a trunk maker, another lot tom patent pill doctor, while its *bona fide* circulation was chiefly in doggeries, and among our Irish fellow-citizens. Hence, we presume, it was thought best this year to circulate the *Times*, during the month of December, under the sidewalks, over the six locks of the river, and other secure places, which, like dead men, would tell no tales.

From Minnesota.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

ST. PAUL, Jan. 5, 1860.

John Brown is not permitted a moment of his grave in peace. During the past week he has been the principal topic before the House, and not a few have been the buncombe speeches which Union-saving toadies have let off in regard to the safety of the "institution," the "rights of the South," the "treasonable endeavors of the Black Republicans," and other topics of that nature. The cause of all this display of love for the South, and fears for the Union, was a series of buncombe resolutions introduced by a "Democratic" member from this city, regarding the Harper's Ferry *rascals*, re-executing Osawatomie "and his companions, and assuring the Virginians that the Republican is sound on the goose, and will preserve the patriarchial institution from menace. After the Republicans had allowed the pro-slavery "Democrats" to splurge and "gas" as much as they wished on the necessity of passing these resolutions just now, while the country was on the verge of civil war, (!) and thus pour oil on the troubled waters, the resolutions were amended so as to denounce the "Democratic leaders" who had made treasonable speeches on the floor of the two Houses of Congress," and in that shape passed, to the great chagrin, and amid the ludicrous protests, of the "Democrats." The Union is busted now, of course.

The Senate, now that our Lieut. Governor occupies the chair, is going on with its business with activity and success. "One of the first acts was to grant Messrs. Holley and Welles, Republican members from Fillmore County, their seats, and allow the two gentlemen who had held them since the opening of the session, through the decision of the (then Democratic) chairman, to rest from their labors. Lieut. Governor Donnelly is one of the best presiding officers your correspondent ever met with, and of course business is expedited by his prompt-ness and energy.

The initiation of the Railroad matter has not yet been commenced in open House, but a joint committee, which has power to send for persons and papers, is at work to consider the present status of the matter, and will soon report in such a form that it will be seen how the matter can be adjusted. This is the measure of the session, and on its proper adjustment hangs our prosperity or adversity.

The Governor recommended in his Inaugural Message on Monday, that the present banking law, in whose provisions the people repose no confidence, be repealed, and that one of some neighboring State—Wisconsin, for instance—long tried and trustworthy, be enacted in its place. This sound, wise recommendation in which we can repose confidence—will aid business—and relieve Minnesota from much of the troubles into which she fell through the insecure law now on our statute books.

The "Democratic" State Convention to elect delegates to the Charleston Convention, will meet here on the 17th. The county conventions or caus uses, to elect their delegates, have pretty generally been held, and nearly, if not quite every one, has instructed their delegates to pass resolutions instructing the State delegates to uphold Douglas as long as his name is before the convention at Charleston. So the thing is settled.

The Pioneer and Democrat, the central Democratic organ here, is intensely pro-Douglas. As this doch not suit the Buchanan "Democrats," nicknames are on foot to "reduce the *Democrat*, now published at Henderson, to this city, and "issue a daily Administration paper for the campaign of 1860. Mr. Mills, one of the editors of the *Pioneer and Democrat*, who for three years has held the post of Collector of Customs here, salary, $800; duties, none; was beheaded, politically, a few days since by King James, and an ex-Indian trader reigns in A. C. Hatch, pro tem.

There was quite a fire here on Wednesday morning, destroying a row of frame stores, and contents, to the raine of $10,000. We have no able Fire Department here, but not a drop of water to use, except such as old cellars and ponds supply.

Business appears quite brisk. Pork and grain still come in, and find ready sale; prices tend upward.

Typhoid fever is very prevalent here now, and there are deaths reported every day. It seems to be a kind of endemic every winter here.

UR NORTH.

A Road Lock in the Kansas Legislature.

[Correspondence of the Leavenworth Times.]

LECOMPTON, Jan. 9, 1860.

The Legislature met yesterday, at 12 M., dispensed with the reading of the Journal, and immediately adjourned over until Monday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Much speculation is indulged in the course the Democracy will take upon the proposed resolutions of the Wyandotte Mass Meeting. It is said that it is arranged to fleece the members to a large tune for board at his hotel. Mistbur Walsh is expected to-day from Salina.

The Organic Act requires that it shall require two-thirds of the Legislature to pass a bill over the Governor's veto. The Council passed the joint resolution for the admission of a state of nine to-day, a clear two-third vote of all. In the House, the vote stood twenty-two to seven, only twenty-nine members voting. Now the question is, does the organic act mean two-thirds of all elected, or two-thirds of a quorum. If the former, the Legislature has not, legally, empowered Secretary Walsh to issue writs to elect this Kanzy problem, and it is understood has telegraphed to Washington for instructions.

It is true that Kent says that "two-thirds of the members present, a quorum voting, has been the universal custom" but, then, Kent can be set aside, and the universal custom of Congress, and of the Legislatures of the different States ignored, if necessary, just to keep the Kansas Legislature at Lecompton.

The Bill for State Organization in Nebraska.

[From the Nebraska City News.]

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Nebraska*, That an election shall be held on the first Monday in March, A. D. 1860, in the several voting precincts in the Territory of Nebraska, for delegates to a Convention, to frame a Constitution and State Government for the State of Nebraska.

SEC. 2. At such election every elector qualified as defined by this act, may vote by ballot, "For State Government," and may also vote by ballot for such number of persons, to be delegates to a Constitutional Convention, as the county or delegate district in which he votes may be entitled to.

SEC. 3. Separate ballot boxes or apartments of ballot box, shall be provided, in one of which shall be deposited the ballots for or against State Government, and in the other the ballots for delegates to the Constitutional Convention.

SEC. 4. The said Convention shall be composed of fifty-two members, to be apportioned among the several districts as follows:

(Here is inserted the apportionment of the Territory for delegates.)

SEC. 5.—If it shall appear upon the canvass hereinafter provided for that a majority of all the votes on the question of State Government, have been given "for State Government," the delegates elected shall meet at the capital of the Territory, on the second Monday in April, A. D. 1860, and thereupon shall have power and authority, and, proceed, to prepare and frame a Constitution for the State of Nebraska to be submitted to the electors of this Territory for adoption and approval by them. And unless it shall be so submitted, adopted, and approved at an election to be appointed by the Constitutional Convention, it shall not for any purpose whatever be deemed or held to be the act of the people of Nebraska.

SEC. 6.—If it shall not appear upon such canvass, that a majority of all the votes upon the question of State Government have been in favor thereof, it shall be lawful and considered that the people of this Territory do not desire the admission of Nebraska as a State at this time; and no further proceedings, under or by virtue of this act, shall be had.

SEC. 7. Every white male person above the age of twenty-one years who shall possess the qualifications of voters prescribed by the laws of this Territory, shall be a qualified voter at the election herein provided for, and every such person who shall have resided six months in this Territory, and sixty days in the county or delegate district, in which he may be voted for, shall be eligible as a delegate from such county or delegate district; provided that no person who is by any statute of this Territory disqualified to vote or hold office therein, in consequence of having been convicted of crime or having violated any law of this Territory, shall be entitled to vote or be eligible as a delegate under this act.

SEC. 12. All the provisions of the act concerning elections, approved Jan. 26th, A. D. 1858, and of the acts amendatory thereof, and in relation to elections, approved Jan. 26th, A. D. 1858, which are not inconsistent with this act, shall apply to the holding of the election, making returns, and procuring copies, when they shall not be duly received under the provisions of this act, and the judges and clerks of the general election shall conduct the election herein provided for, [provided that the County Clerk in each of the counties of the Territory shall have power, in the case of vacancy, to appoint one or more electors to act as judges of the election, as provided for in this act, who, when so appointed, shall have power to appoint, in case of vacancy, a person to act as Clerk of such election.]

SEC. 13. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

THE CITY.

Republican Meeting.

At a meeting of the Republican Executive Committee of the city of Chicago, held at the Supervisors' Room, on Thursday evening, Jan. 19th, it was

Resolved, That a meeting of the Republicans of the city of Chicago be held at Light Guard Hall, on Monday evening next, Jan. 16th, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of organizing for the coming year.

In accordance with the above resolution the Republicans of Chicago are requested to meet as above. Per order of Committee.

ISAAC N. ARNOLD, President.
HENRY HOWLAND, Sec'y.

☞ A business meeting of the Executive Committee of the Young Men's Republican Club will be held at Williams & Woodbridge's office, on Saturday, 14th inst., at 7½ P. M.

E. S. WILLIAMS, Ch'n.
JAMES B. HODGINS, Sec'y.

☞ It will be seen in our telegraph column that J. W. Magill of this city, has been appointed U. S. Consul to Savanilla, in New Grenada.

☞ The Reservoir of the Water Works Company on Adams street, which has remained drawn off for a short time past for repairs, has been again refilled.

COMPLAINT AGAINST A CONSTABLE.—On complaint of a man named Casey, a warrant was issued yesterday for the arrest of a constable named McLean for alleged excessive violence in serving an execution.

☞ Wm. P. Boyd, Esq., recently that in his office at Bristol, Kendall county, died from the effects of his wounds last Thursday. Mr. Boyd was very wealthy and provided for his family in his will, after the fatal occurrence.

POLICE.—John D. Classen was yesterday held in $100 bail for making threats. He is to keep the peace for six months.....A few petty cases only, graced the Police Court yesterday morning, from the reasons probably that the cold term restricted out of door transactions.....There are now on the the Police, at present, 119 men, divided as follows: Americans, 47; Germans, 30; Irish, 24; Norwegians, 4; Canadians, 2; English, 2; Hollanders, 2; Scotch, 1.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.—The Union Clerical Prayer Meeting, held in Trinity Church on Tuesday, was one of those remarkable and interesting scenes in which the philanthropist so much delights, and which are the glory of our age. The vestry room being found too small for the accommodation of those who crowded it, the meeting adjourned to a larger room. Rev. Mr. Stewart, of the Episcopal Church, opened the meeting with appropriate exercises, and then remarks were made and prayers offered in delightful concert by the ministers of the various denominations represented, resulting in such harmony and benefit, as to induce the calling of a general public meeting, to be held in the 1st Baptist Church, on Saturday evening, at 7 o'clock, at which a delegate of different churches with whom she recently lived happily, but the will be afforded opportunity of speaking and offering up prayer, in concert with their fellow Christians who may be able to attend; and it was also determined to hold a monthly prayer meeting for the clergy on the first Monday of every month, at 10 A. M. Those who desire to witness a rare spectacle, or share in such a privileged reunion, will do well to be at the meeting on Saturday.

THE SCIENCE OF NUMBERS.—There are no more wild estimates of numbers than those that pertain to crowds of people. The story of the boy that saw a "thousand rats," but being pressed, "saw a rat," and "wouldn't know of another if he did see it," will apply to very many cases where intelligent persons, meaning to be correct, give their opinion as to the numbers of a gathering of people. The fact is, a collection of one thousand is a great many folks, and ten thousand is a crowd very seldom got together, by prolonged exertion. Let any person unaccustomed to make careful estimates, answer the question how many people he saw together at a concert or in a church congregation, and he will almost invariably not come within an hundred or two of the correct figure, in nine cases out of ten being in excess.

Metropolitan Hall will hold from two thousand to twenty-three hundred people, but it could be counted about occasions of a rally of the sterner sex, when aisles, steps, wings and platform are a dense mass of humanity, compressed without reference to comfortable sittings. When the platform is entirely free from seats and the entire area arranged as for ordinary concert purposes, it will seat comfortably about fifteen hundred people. It will not do this unless the rule of four on each settee be strictly followed, and to coolness an audience in these days of crinolines, is fertile of frowns and ridicule among fair ones who, however, are sometimes resolved *fair* to take five seats when sittings are at a premium.

On ordinary occasions from thirteen to fourteen hundred is a very full house at Metropolitan Hall, the largest audience room in the city. Within the coming season it is to be enlarged considerably, and become the largest Hall west of New York.

Cotton Manufacture in Chicago.

We have recently had some stress upon the fact that twenty thousand bales of cotton was the amount that last year passed through this city to Eastern manufactories, principally from Memphis, one of the largest and best cotton marts of the South. And this circumstance, together with the fact that an average of about four dollars per bale is paid as freight, to place this raw material in the hands of Eastern manufacturers, we have unhesitatingly urged as inviting the attention of capitalists, to commence on this side of the lakes, and in our own market, the product of fabrics of the cheaper class, and save freight both ways of the distance between us and the seaboard. It will be done. The temptation is too real and practical not to win that practical solution that shall give us busy looms and spindles on this side of the lakes.

And as we are not to despise the day of small things, we may welcome any enterprise here that tends in the direction of reducing the raw material of cotton to some one of its numerous forms of utility. Not long a nce, a German named Mosier, in the North Division, commenced in a small way, and with foot-treadle power, the manufacture of cotton-batting. His little enterprise has grown on his hands, and he has recently embarked in the batting manufacture on a more extended scale, and with steam power. Mr. Mosier has won for his product an excellent reputation, and has a ready market among our wholesale houses for all he can turn out. Some of his manufactured batting that we have seen is of remarkable excellence. We wish Mr. Mosier all success, and all who may come after him in the line he is a pioneer in working.

A SINGULAR OCCURRENCE AT A FUNERAL.—Two WIVES MEET AT THE COFFIN OF THE SAME HUSBAND.—A most singular occurrence took place yesterday forenoon in the West Division. In our last issue we gave the particulars of the death of a man named Michael Gantrie on Wednesday morning at the Fond du Lac depot, in being run over by the cars. Deceased, as we stated, had a wife and three children, living near Ogden's Bridge in the West Division. His remains were taken to his late home, and as the family were in narrow circumstances, the Coroner made provision for the burial, to which, however, the widow wished to add some little details at her own expense. The services of one of our city undertakers was procured, and the arrangements for interment were in train.

It should be promised that deceased was of French extraction, his wife being Irish, and living among and connected with numbers of her countrymen in that section of the city, who, with the warmth of impulse that characterizes the Irish heart, sympathized with the widow in her sudden bereavement, and were in readiness numerously to attend the funeral.

Yesterday morning a hack containing a somewhat attractive, French looking female of middle age, was driven rapidly to the door of the undertaker in question on Washington street, who was inquired by the latter in a somewhat earnest and excited tone. She had "seen in the papers Michael Gantrie's death," had the undertaker seen him, "was he, the deceased, about thirty-eight years of age, &c, &c," and so on through a list of inquiries, resulting in complete identification, when she announced that deceased was her husband, and obtaining the address of the bereaved family at Ogden's Bridge, near Chicago avenue, she set off thither, the undertaker in his own mind marveling much what would take place at the interview in store for the two wives of the late Michael Gantrie.

A little later, or at the hour appointed for the funeral, the undertaker drove to the house in question with the hearse and the hack carriages that had been ordered. He found a painful scene in progress, apparently alike oppressive and grievous to each of the two women, who bore their parts in the interview in a manner respectively characteristic of their nationalities. The utmost indignation prevailed among the countrymen of the Irish Mrs. Gautrie, against the intruder and against the two elder boys, aged ten and fifteen years, who had passed as the husband's sons by a deceased former wife. Why had they not told their mother was alive? The boys blubbered and could only answer that their father had made them be silent. It must be confessed the little fellows kept their strange secret singularly well. They now recognized their own mother, and the "murder was out," there was nothing to be done but make the best of it.

It seems, though the full particulars have not yet transpired, that for some flightiness of conduct, the wife and her husband were estranged at St. Louis in 1858. Gautrie and his boys came to this city in the fall of that year, where he worked as an engineer. Here he made a new matrimonial connection with a respectable Irish woman of the humbler class, and one child has been the result of this latter union. Wife No. 1 came to this city some months ago, and has been leading an independent life. She says her first intimation that her husband and two sons were in this city, was gained from the notice in the papers of the accident that caused his death,

After some discussion of the vexed and perplexing question, Wife No. 1 agreed to pay the extra sum agreed to be advanced by Wife No. 2, and did so. Then arose another difficulty, as to who should go to the grave, and how? The friends of the late Mrs. Gautrie insisted that she should not go, and she yielded to them. The other Mrs Gautrie, wearying of the controversy, took her two sons into the carriage and drove off. The undertaker, with the aid of a hackman, placed the coffin in the hearse and started off alone, in the direction of the cemetery, the late husband of two spouses bidding fair to go unattended by either to his last resting place.

But wife No. 1 from afar off had been watching, and near the cemetery her hack fell into line with the solitary hearse. She and her two boys stood beside the grave as the coffin was lowered. At her bidding each took in his tiny hand the sexton's spade and let fall earth upon the coffin, and thus ended the singular and novel funeral of Michael Gantrie. The Chicago wife is most to be pitied and deserves sincere sympathy. She not only loses her husband, she recently lived happily, but the very memory of their matrimonial life is thus wrenched from her by the sudden revealing of her most cruel wrong.

THE HAYMAKERS FOR THE LAST TIME TO-NIGHT.—The "Haymakers," many of our readers will be sorry to learn, can only be given again to-night. Made up as the Chicago Musical Union is of a numerous voluntary association of amateurs, their multifarious duties and engagements to prevent their uniting in the production of this excellent little home-made Opera through a longer season than that closed with to-night. This will surprise, and may disappoint many who have thought to avoid the crowds of the first few evenings.

Metropolitan Hall was densely crowded last evening as on the preceding occasion, and now all who would see the Haymakers must be present at the last opportunity this evening. The engagements of Geo. F. Root, Esq., in New York furnish another reason why the season closes with such apparent abruptness. The Musical Union have achieved a brilliant success and will justlingly deserve the thanks of our entire music-loving public.

☞ Our local associate, Mr. Upton, is in luck. He has been awarded the Silver Medal of the U. S. Agricultural Society for the best report published of the great National Fair, held in this city last fall.

We know of no newspaper published in this city, except the *Evening Journal*, that entered its name for competition upon the books of the National Fair. With this exception, we have no objection to giving circulation to the "best" of our neighbor.

CAMERON AND LINCOLN.—The Cameron and Lincoln Club will meet at their club room, No. 205 Randolph street, at 7 o'clock P. M. Addresses will be delivered by George Coatsworth, Esq., of this city, and Moody McGuire, Esq., of Pennsylvania.

Republicans and members of all parties are invited to attend. JOSEPH BELL, Secretary.

☞ The first issues of the Elementary Class of the Musical Union Academy will be postponed from Friday evening, January 13th, to Friday evening, January 20th, 1860.

JOHN DEALERS IN TROUBLE.—Two men named Charles Macroft and Andrew Köhme, who keep a small junk shop on Market street, were arrested yesterday and brought before Justice Akin, charged with having bought pig iron, knowing the same to have been stolen. From the evidence it appeared that Messrs. Walter & Rogers, dealers in coal and iron on the South Branch near Monroe street, have for sometime past been aware that parties, believed to be boys, were making free with their pig iron. As this could only be stolen to find its way into the hands of the junk dealers, a watch was kept, and finally the premises of the above-named were visited by Mr. Higgins, the Superintendent of the above firm, and, after a search, seven or eight hundred pounds of iron, readily identified as the stock of Messrs. W. & R. were found on their premises. It is believed that the accumulation is the result of small pilfering at different times. Not long since two boys were discovered carrying off a pig of iron on an old sled.

The parties claim to be able to produce a man from whom they bought the iron, who they say represented that the iron was turned out to him for wages. On this claim they were held to bail in $300 each for further examination to-day, when they promise to bring in the man. The identification is complete, and the "coming man," if such there be, will prove the thief.

The cause of public justice will be well answered by closely following up the dealers in old junk, many of whom are arch professors and patrons in thieving, their too usual readiness to purchase everything and "no questions asked," proving all the stimulant that is needed with the gutter rats and sneak-thieves of the city. While we trust the above named may fully clear themselves if innocent, we care not how dangerous and ticklish a business it may become, this traffic in old junk.

SUPERIOR COURT.—In the Superior Court before Judge Goodrich, the criminal docket is being proceeded with. Yesterday morning young Becker, who has been in jail for several months past charged with the larceny of four cattle from Messrs. Clybourne & Co. in September last, was finally released, the District-Attorney having entered a *nol. pros.* on the second indictment, the trial on the first resulting in his acquittal. Becker is quite a youth, and has certainly received a severe lesson in the matter of evil associations. He went joyfully home to Blue Island with his parents, Henry C. Hoffman, imprisoned with him, plead guilty and will go to Joliet.

The case of People *vs.* Terrence McDonnel, of Cicero, in this county, for stealing $15 worth of lumber, was on trial yesterday, and given to the jury last evening.

A slander suit of Charles W. Fuller *vs.* David W. Bright, based the allegation that defendant said Mrs. Fuller "Looked butter from *his* cellar," resulted in a verdict of one cent. This is $4,999.99 less than the *ad damnum* named by plaintiff.

William Waggonschaffer, indicted with Frederick Volker for the larceny of a wagon, was acquitted of the charge, but detained as a witness against Volker, for whom a *capias* was made out and an officer dispatched.

The following cases are to be tried:

Edward Bulger for assault with a deadly weapon.

Henry Hughes, larceny. Thomas McGowan, larceny. Wm. Kennedy, John Sweet, and Martin Burke, larceny.

Edward Griffin, Peter Talty, Hugh Talty, Patrick Welch, and Michael Hogan, riot.

Francis Berth, keeping a disorderly house.

☞ De Cursac's Science Musicale at the Richmond House this evening will be one of the most brilliant affairs of the season.

☞ Auction Sale of Household Furniture by Gilbert & Sampson, No. 82 Lake st., this morning at 9½ o'clock.

LOCAL MATTERS.

☞ Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn street, and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. They will be well done and at prices to suit the times.

BILLIARDS.—Second hand billiard tables, with marble and slate beds, for sale CHEAP. Apply at 362 South Clark street.
jal-B39-2r A. B. GRIFFITH.

ZOLAVE SEGARS.—J. G. Oakley's No. 54, Clark street. ja6-2w

☞ Coal Oils at 85 cents a gallon. Kerosene and other Oils in proportion, at the Lard and Oil Emporium, 126 Clark St. ja6-2w

DIED.

On the 12th inst., PETER E. A. BAKER, youngest child of Lucy J. and Wm. A. Baker, aged 3 years 8 months and 29 days.

The funeral will take place on this (Friday) afternoon at 2 o'clock from the residence of his parents, No. 160 West Washington street. Friends of the family respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

At Beth's, N. Y., on Monday, the 9th inst., of Disease o the Lover, Mrs. CAROLINE CLARKE, widow of the late Henry C. Clarke, aged 56 years.

The funeral services will be held at the house corner of Michigan avenue and North streets, on Friday, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

General Notices.

MISS CAMERON HAS AGAIN opened her rooms, corner of Canal and West Washington streets, for the inspection of her Original Oil Painting and French Drawing, and solicits the patronage of those wishing instruction in the above arts. Terms reasonably adapted to the times. Apply at the Rooms, or address P. O. Box 982. ja13-3t

FIREMEN'S BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.—There will be a meeting of the Members of the Firemen's Benevolent Association, at the Association Hall, on Friday, the 20th inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M., to take action on certain proposed amendments to the Constitution, concerning Membership and Directors

By order of the Trustees.
WM. BARRY WILLARD, Sec'y.

☞ Times and Staats Zeitung copy.

TO STONE CUTTERS.—Proposals will be received at my office until the 16th inst., for the cut stone work required for the Towers of the Church of the Holy Family.
JOHN M. VAN OSDEL,
ja13-2t No. 8 Masonic Temple.

THE ANNUAL BUSINESS meeting of the First Unitarian Society of Chicago will be held at their church on Saturday evening next at 7½ o'clock. A full attendance is desired.

By order of the Trustees.
WM. BARRY WILLARD, Sec'y.

TO CAPITALISTS.—Wanted immediately a silent partner to take a one-third interest (with parties well known in Chicago) in a business netting upwards of $85,000 in six months. Only $4,000 cash required. Address "L. C." through Post Office, care of Box 4848, specifying time and place for an interview. All communication strictly confidential. ja12t

OFFICE OF THE GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Jan. 11, 1860.

TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office, until January 16th, 1860, for the delivery to this Company, on the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad, at Chicago on the first of its road, of 43,000 RAILROAD TIES, as follows: 14,000 in April, 10,000 in May, 10,000 in June, 10,000 in July, and 10,000 in August of the present year. The Ties must answer the following specifications:—They must be of good quality, of sound cedar or burr oak, eight feet in length, six inches in thickness between two opposite parallel faces, to average eight inches in width, of flattened surface, to be cut from trees not less than ten inches in diameter. Ties that be a joint tie, and shall average ten inches in width.

The Ties delivered shall be subject to the inspection and approval of the Engineer of this Company.

Proposals will be received for all or for any number less than one thousand. Payments will be made monthly, for Ties delivered during the month previous, at the rate of seventy cents per Tie.

Proposals may be for all or for any number not less than one thousand. Payments will be made monthly, for Ties delivered during the month previous, at the rate of seventy cents per Tie.

The Company reserve the right to reject any or all proposals at discretion.

WILLARD S. POPE, Engineer.
jal-1w

TO MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN LUMBER.—The subscriber, now carrying on the manufacture of lumber in Sturgeon Bay, and also in connection with parties in the Green Bay and Menominee Lumber Districts, is desirous of entering into contract for the purchase of Lumber, to be delivered at the mouth of Sturgeon Bay, during the coming season. Those having such lumber for sale, can address the undersigned, stating the amount they can furnish, and the price they will take it for, delivered as above. Also the amount of Lumber on hand at Sturgeon Bay, and the price they will take it for. Also the amount of Lumber they can manufacture during the season, and the price they will take it for. Also the amount of Lumber they can manufacture during the season, and the price they will take it for. Also the amount of Lumber they can manufacture during the season, and the price they will take it for.

Mississippi County shingles for sale at the lowest market rates. Address, JOHN MOSHER, Sturgeon Bay, Door County, Wis.
ja7-1m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following Certificates of Stock in the Chicago City Railway Company, issued to the undersigned, have been lost or destroyed, and that the same will be applied for at the office of the Secretary of said Company, on the second Monday after the first publication of this notice, viz: Certificate No. 1, for 10 shares, issued to Wm. Ogden, Jr., on the 1st day of January, 1859; Certificate No. 2, for 10 shares, issued to Wm. Ogden, Jr., on the 1st day of January, 1859; Certificate No. 3, for 10 shares, issued to Wm. Ogden, Jr., on the 1st day of January, 1859; Certificate No. 4, for 10 shares, issued to Wm. Ogden, Jr., on the 1st day of January, 1859; Certificate No. 5, for 10 shares, issued to Wm. Ogden, Jr., on the 1st day of January, 1859; Certificate No. 6, for 10 shares, issued to Wm. Ogden, Jr., on the 1st day of January, 1859; Certificate No. 7, for 10 shares, issued to Wm. Ogden, Jr., on the 1st day of January, 1859; Certificate No. 8, for 10 shares, issued to Wm. Ogden, Jr., on the 1st day of January, 1859; Certificate No. 9, for 10 shares, issued to Wm. Ogden, Jr., on the 1st day of January, 1859; Certificate No. 10, for 10 shares, issued to Wm. Ogden, Jr., on the 1st day of January, 1859.

ROBERT H. MCCLELLAND, Secretary.
Chicago, Jan. 9th, 1860.
ja9-3w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following Certificates of Stock in the Chicago City Railway Company, issued to the undersigned, have been lost or destroyed, and that the same will be applied for at the office of the Secretary of said Company, on the second Monday after the first publication of this notice, viz: Certificate No. 1, for 10 shares, issued to Wm. Ogden, Jr., on the 1st day of January, 1859; Certificate No. 2, for 10 shares, issued to Wm. Ogden, Jr., on the 1st day of January, 1859; Certificate No. 3, for 10 shares, issued to Wm. Ogden, Jr., on the 1st day of January, 1859; Certificate No. 4, for 10 shares, issued to Wm. Ogden, Jr., on the 1st day of January, 1859; Certificate No. 5, for 10 shares, issued to Wm. Ogden, Jr., on the 1st day of January, 1859; Certificate No. 6, for 10 shares, issued to Wm. Ogden, Jr., on the 1st day of January, 1859; Certificate No. 7, for 10 shares, issued to Wm. Ogden, Jr., on the 1st day of January, 1859; Certificate No. 8, for 10 shares, issued to Wm. Ogden, Jr., on the 1st day of January, 1859; Certificate No. 9, for 10 shares, issued to Wm. Ogden, Jr., on the 1st day of January, 1859; Certificate No. 10, for 10 shares, issued to Wm. Ogden, Jr., on the 1st day of January, 1859.

ROBERT H. MCCLELLAND, Secretary.
Chicago, Jan. 9th, 1860.
ja9-3w

OFFICE OF ILLINOIS STONE COMPANY, Chicago, Jan. 9th, 1860.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Directors of the Stockholders of the Illinois Stone Company will be in session in the city of Chicago, on the 14th day of January, 1860, to receive and act upon such business as may properly come before them, at which time and place all the Stockholders of the said Company are requested to be present.

By order of the Board.
W. F. GURNEE, President.
ja9-10t D. KEAN, Secretary.

NOTICE TO PACKERS AND others.—Proposals will be received at my office until the 16th inst., for the cut stone work required for the towers of the Church of the Holy Family.
JOHN M. VAN OSDEL,
ja13-2t No. 8 Masonic Temple.

New Advertisements.

☞ C. H. SCRIVER, *Advertising Agent, 55 Dearborn-st (southside) is receiving Advertisements for this paper at the Sunday Papers of the North West.* ja1-1m-d

WANTED—A first-rate Cook can find a situation in a private family by applying at this office, corner the house of 7 and 8 o'clock. None but a good one need apply, and at no other hour. ja13t1t

WANTED—A smart, active Boy, fifteen years of age wants a situation at some kind, to do anything. Can give good reference and will work cheap for a good place. Address "A. W." Box 870, Hartford, Conn. ja13t3t

WANTED—Two Young Men who write a rapid and supreme hand, and will work for a moderate salary to Mayfield. None but first-class need apply. Address, for two days, Box 2200 Post Office, Chicago. ja13-2t

WANTED—To Purchase a good stock of Dry Goods, for which part cash and the balance in good notes will be given. Address L. J., Box 320, Rockford, Ill. ja13-3tx

WANTED—Board in a private family by a gentleman and his wife. South Side preferred—would go at West or North Side. Furnish their own rooms. Price must be moderate. Address "J. L. B." at this office. ja13t2t

LOST—On Wednesday afternoon, in one of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Cars, a gent's red and silken purse with steel bead and rings, containing $11.50 in bills, $4.00 in gold and some odd change. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving same at this office. ja13t1t

CHICAGO LIGHT GUARD, ATTENTION.—The Members of this corps are hereby notified to attend a Special Meeting at the City Armory on Friday evening, 13th inst., at 8 o'clock. Matters of special importance will be brought before the meeting. By order
S. T. ROUSE, C. C. MARSH,
Secret'ary. [ja13-1tx] Captain C. L. G.

$50.000 TO LOAN ON First-Class Security,

At ten per cent. for five years.
☞ Don't WRITE to C. O. D. Clark st.
de19

MONEY TO LOAN—

FOR ONE, TWO, OR FIVE YEARS, ON CITY PROPERTY, AT LOW RATES.

Business Paper wanted.
ja13 1y-d11 J. L. LEE, 66 Clark street.

MADAME AKERSTROM'S Assembly, 192 Randolph street, corner of Wells, on Thursday, January 19th, at 8 o'clock P. M. Tickets $1.00. Lovers of good music and dancing cannot possibly spend a more agreeable time. Academy of Dancing classes for gentlemen and ladies on Tuesday and Friday evenings; also for children on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. Every variety of dancing taught. Private lessons at any hour. ja13-3t

FLOUR. FLOUR.—200 bbls. of "Star Mills" of Quincy, now receiving from Mills and warranted superior to any in the market. The trade supplied in quantities to suit at lowest market rates. PARK, E'S & DOTIGHTON, late Sawyer, Parker & Co., 274 south Water street. ja13-5d3t

TO RENT CHEAP—In the vicinity of Bryant, Bell & Stratton's Grand Chain of Commercial Colleges, on desirable terms. Apply at 79 State street. ja13t1w

FOR SALE—Cheap for Cash—90 Stands Candle Moulds of several patents. $170.—Refrigerating Machine, nearly new. 1 stove Kettle and Furnace complete. P. O. Box 2004. ja13-3t

17 Kinzie st and Corner State st and Archer Road. ja6t1m

DISTILLERY FOR SALE—A Large and Commodious Distillery, capable of running 200 to 250 bushels per day, and containing all the modern improvements, is offered for sale, situated in Ohio. The above is in operation, and will be sold at an extremely low price for cash. Possession given by the 1st of April next. Apply personally or in the spring. For particulars address post office box 856, Cincinnati, O. ja13-3t

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—The undersigned offers for sale or exchange 72 acres of Timbered Land, in Tazewell county, Illinois. Also, a Dwelling House and Store Lot, with 2 Stores and 200 Feet of Water st., Chicago, Ill.

CULVER & COMPANY,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
124 South Water Street.
B. F. CULVER. C. E. CULVER.

LEES & WALLER,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 11 Wheeler's Block, Lake st., Chicago.
Cash advances made on Produce in store, or shipped to our friends in New York. Refer to JAS. H. RANDOLPH, Chicago, JAS. LEES and EDW. WALLER, New York. ap12y

ALLEN VANE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the sale of Flour, Grain, Beef, Pork, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Seeds, Dried Fruits, &c., 120 South Water st., Chicago. Agents for Hamburg and Western Reserve Cheese.
ALLEN VANE. [ma15 a12m-y] R. STONE.

ALBERT MORSE & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 126 South Water street, Allen's Building, Chicago, Ill.
Business confined strictly to Commission. fly20 1y-d62

SHACKFORD, HOW & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 213 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.
Give exclusive attention to the legitimate business of COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and will not engage in any other business. Liberal advances on property in store or for shipment. Refer to
GEO. SUMNER, Pres. Ch. Mech. Bank.
JAS. H. DOLE, Cash. Ch. Mech. Bank.
ja13-3m-d

MURRY NELSON,
No. 213 Lake street, Chicago,
(Agent for the Pekin Steam Woolen Factory, Pekin, Ill.)
Liberal cash advances on Flour and Grain, consigned to Chicago or New York, or in store; giving the shipper the privilege of selling in either market for our commission. ap18

UNDERWOOD & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
152 South Water Street,
ja28-'59 CHICAGO.

BRAINARD & HUTCHINSON,
(Successors to Stevens, Brainard & Co.,)
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT

Brass & Ebbnut,

SUNDAY, JANUARY 15, 1860.

CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTY OR THE DESTRUCTION OF THE UNION?

THE GREAT QUESTION—SECESSION!

Those are the Alternatives Presented to the People of the United States!

Shall the Sixth Commandment Be Obeyed?

Shall the Union Be Preserved?

Shall Constitutional Liberty Be Destroyed?

Shall Anarchy Reign Supreme?

Shall Fraternal Blood Flow?

Shall Brother Fight Brother?

Shall Sister Weep Over Brother's Grave?

Shall Mother Mourn Her Son?

Shall Father Mourn His Child?

Shall Wife Mourn Her Husband?

Shall Widow Mourn Her Husband?

Shall Orphan Mourn Its Father?

Shall Orphan Mourn Its Mother?

Shall Children Mourn Their Parents?

Shall Children Mourn Their Brothers?

Shall Children Mourn Their Sisters?

Shall Children Mourn Their Kindred?

Shall Children Mourn Their Friends?

Shall Children Mourn Their Playmates?

Shall Children Mourn Their Schoolmates?

Shall Children Mourn Their Teachers?

Shall Children Mourn Their Pastors?

Shall Children Mourn Their Guardians?

Shall Children Mourn Their Protectors?

Shall Children Mourn Their Benefactors

Special Notices.

☞ Morals vs. Brandreth's Pills.—Medicines are nature's warnings and have their origin in imperfect digestion, prudishe gainst which around to the liver, causing suppression of the covering of the teeth, and marring the harmony existing between the bubble of the heart. Brandreth's Pills will correct this evil, and when they are swallowed, all danger of apoplexy is passed. The pale and diseases will vanish after the first dose. Do not let any time be lost. The consequences of neglect are dangerous, and the body and mind are bother sinks thereafter to withstand temptations. Brandreth's Pills will yet be appreciated by mankind.

B. BRANDRETH, M.D.,
Sold at No. 294 Canal street, Brandreth Building, and all respectable dealers in medicines. jal3-1mdaw

☞ Bryan's Tasteless Vermifuge.

THE MOTHER'S MUSE.

Fretful, pallid, weak and thin
Was the mother's pet and pride,
"Something must be wrong within,"
The distracted parents cried.
"Worms" the doctor said, and gave
Jalap, calomel, gamboge,
But all things proved useless, save
Bryan's Tasteless Vermifuge.

GERRIT NORTON, Proprietor, New York.
Sold by JOHN D. PARK,
jal-1m 124 Lake street.

☞ The Silver Threads which Time

shadows into the Hair, presents thousands of gentlemen from wasting whiskers and moustaches; and yet, in vain answers Chickering's Excelsior Dye would render every fiber si

DARK AS NIGHT,

and subservient by years from the ravages apparent age of the individual. The triumphant result of

DR. CHILTON'S ANALYSIS

proves this dye to be as wholesome for the hair as it is wonderful for its magnificent properties. Ladies whose beauty so materially depends upon the color of their "wealth of hair," will find this an article that they can SAFELY USE.

Sold everywhere and applied by all Hair Dressers, CHRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, New York; de26dawly

☞ Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters, by increasing the quantity of life and vigor in every part of the system, enable nature to make incredible efforts for the expulsion of disease before organic distruction begins. It is thus that in a very short space of time they cure colds, coughs, rheumatism, flatulency, pains in the stomach, chills, and nervous disorders in all their forms.

But their superior excellence is in affections of the stomach, in female complaints, and the sufferings of enfeebled youth.

For sale by Dr. W. S. MOFFAT, Proprietor, 335 Broadway, New York, and by all druggists. oc26d2m

☞ Dr. Jas. McClintock's Pectoral Syrup exercises an influence over Consumption and Bronchi is unparalleled in Medical Practice, arresting the cough, healing and strengthening the lungs, promoting expectoration, and in fact, curing. The amendment begins from the first dose. Price, 50 cts. Sold by

JOHN D. PARK, 124 Lake street.
jal-1m

☞ Dangerous Fraud—Caution to the Public.—We invite the att of H. those the immense value of HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS to the afflicted in every section of the country, to aid us in ferreting out and bringing to justice the counterfeiters of the preparation and their aiders and abettors. Several arrests have already been made, and the necessary evidence have recently been brought out in Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans and Mobile, and as the lives of persons are placed in jeopardy by these concoctions, we feel it incumbent upon us to use every exertion in our power to crush the infernal villains who are engaged in the nefarious traffic. The national reputation acquired by the Bitters as a cure for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and all debilitating diseases of the stomach and bowels, has tempted into the field a host of sharks, who hope to profit by their success. Please see to it, therefore, that the article you buy has a fac simile of the proprietors' signature on the label, and that the words "Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters" are blown in the skin of the bottle, and stamped on the cap covering the cork. jal-dawlw

☞ Dr. McClintock's Cold and Cough Mixture. This great family medicine was first introduced by Dr. McClintock when Dean of the Philadelphia College of Medicine. The entire profession approve it; and in almost every section of the country a portion of the country, to aid us in ferreting out and bringing to justice the counterfeiters of the preparation and their aiders and abettors. Several arrests have already been made, and the necessary evidence have recently been brought out in Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans and Mobile, and as the lives of persons are placed in jeopardy by these concoctions, we feel it incumbent upon us to use every exertion in our power to crush the infernal villains who are engaged in the nefarious traffic. The national reputation acquired by the Bitters as a cure for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and all debilitating diseases of the stomach and bowels, has tempted into the field a host of sharks, who hope to profit by their success. Please see to it, therefore, that the article you buy has a fac simile of the proprietors' signature on the label, and that the words "Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters" are blown in the skin of the bottle, and stamped on the cap covering the cork. jal-dawlw

☞ Those who are Curious to witness the wonderful perfection to which A. Oberwidt (late manager of Batchelor's, N. Y.) has brought the manufacture of Wigs and Toupees, are invited to visit his Wig and Hair Dying Rooms, at No. 100 Lake street, and examine those perfect productions of art. He warrants and defies the artificial from the natural when adjusted to the head.

daily

☞ Notice.—The undersigned, Stockholders in the Merchant's Bank of Macon, Georgia are by the provisions of its Charter, made personally liable for its issues. The notes of this Bank will be taken by us at par, in the same terms as Western Exchange, and ORIO. H. A. TUCKER & CO.

Medicines, &c.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR.

Never Debilitated.

This compound, carefully born Genius, and has become at last established as a Standard Medicine, having been approved by all that have used it, and is now resorted to with confidence by the afflicted. Its fame is widely circulated and its cures truly astonishing. Thousands who feel given up all hopes of relief in the wonderful virtues of this remedy, and by its use have been restored to health and vigor. Those suffering from Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Nervous Affections, Debility, Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Dysentery, Cholera Infantum, Fever and Ague, Chronic Diarrhœa, and any disease arising from a disordered Liver, Stomach or Bowels, will find in this Medicine a sure remedy. It is a purely vegetable preparation, containing no Mercury, Antimony, or any other mineral substance whatever, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety in any quantities suitable to the case, without making any change in diet, exposure to cold, or hindrance from business. Let the directions of your Physician be followed, and the LIVER INVIGORATOR will do the rest. Sold by all Druggists and Country Merchants.

Price One Dollar per Bottle.

Sanford's Family Cathartic Pills,

COMPOUNDED FROM

PURE VEGETABLE EXTRACTS, and put up in GLASS CASES, WILL KEEP IN ANY CLIMATE, and in all other climates. Cathartics are the most important portions of the bowels.

The Family Cathartic Pill has, with due reference to these principles, been compounded from a number of the most active Extracts, which act specifically upon the liver and alimentary canal, and operate equally with all in all cases where a Cathartic is needed. They are sugar coated, so as to be pleasant to take, and are purely vegetable, containing no mineral substance whatever, and may be taken with perfect safety by persons of any age or delicate constitution. They are mild in their operation, producing a large discharge from the bowels, relieving the system of all offending matter, and leaving the whole machinery in healthy action. They are the result of many years' practice, and the proprietor has the satisfaction of knowing that they have never failed to effect a cure when the directions were followed. Explicit directions accompany each box, which should be carefully observed by those using the pills.

Sold by JOHN D. PARK, 124 Lake street.
jal-1m

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Banking and Exchange.

EXCHANGE BANK,
FOR DU LAC, WISCONSIN.
E. A. Dunlavy, Cashier. Geo. McWilliams, President.
Banking House in Northern Wisconsin.
Exchange on Chicago, Foyth & Co., L. H. Bond & Co., Merchants' Loan and Trust Company.
NOW 6y

BUDD & BALDWIN,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE.
CLINTON, - - - Iowa.
Special attention given to the collection and proceeds remitted on day of payment.
Refer to Wm. Bagley & Co., Cincinnati, O.; Wm. Marks, Pres't, Wm. Marks, Jr., Cash., New Haven, Conn.; Ashley, Copp & Nesbit, St. Louis; Cook & Taylor, Chicago, Ill. jal-1m

A. C. OERTEL,
BANKER AND BROKER,
75 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
Sight and Time Drafts on New York and other principal cities bought and sold. Collections made and promptly remitted for. Sight Drafts on England, Scotland, Ireland and Germany in sums of £5 and upwards. jal-1m-dawlm

BANK OF FOND DU LAC,
FOND DU LAC,
WISCONSIN.
S. E. Lawrence, Cashier. ..... A. G. Butler, Pres't.
Collections made free of charge, and remitted promptly at current rates of exchange.

BANK OF THE NORTH-WEST,
FOND DU LAC, WISCONSIN.
BENJ. F. MOORE, Pres. , A. G. RUGGLES, Cash.
Collections solicited and remitted promptly on day of payment, ion current exchange only. Established in January, 1856.
REFERENCES—P. G. Adams, Chicago, Ill. Metropolitan Bank, New York.
se22-1y

LAUMAN, HEDGE & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
Burlington, Iowa.
Promptly attention given to collections. Refer to I. H. Bond & Co., P. G. Adams, Underwood & Co.
JACOB A. LAUMAN. THOMAS HEDGE. GEO. C. LAUMAN.

THE BANK OF AURORA,
HALL & BROTHERS, Aurora, Illinois,
Bankers and Dealers in Exchange,
All business entrusted to them will meet prompt attention.
Refer to Bank of the State of New York; P. G. Adam and Geo. Smith & Co., Chicago.
M. V. HALL. R. S. HALL. P. A. HALL.

MAXWELL & DART,
BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS,
No. 57 Exchange Place,
NEW YORK.
Business paper and loans negotiated. Advances made on Stock Scrip, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission. All orders promptly attended to.
Collections of all Stocks or Bonds sent to us for sale will be remitted for by return mail.

MARINE BANK,
CHICAGO MARINE AND INSURANCE CO.
Capital $500,000.
S. F. CARVER, Cashier. GEO. SMITH, President.
J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President.
Collections made and drafts remitted to all parts of the Union.

E. I. TINKHAM & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE
Corner Clark and Lake Street,
CHICAGO.
BOARD . TINKHAM. CHAS. NEY. JOHN S. AMBLER.

MARSHALL & DRURY,
EXCHANGE, COLLECTION AND BANKING OFFICE, MOLINE, ILLINOIS.
DEWITT C. MARSHALL. DEWITT DRURY.
Collections made and remitted at current rates.
REFERENCES—Ira Munson, New York; Bank of Commerce, Poughkeepsie, New York; Marine Bank, Chicago, Illinois; Third National Bank, Philadelphia; Phillips & Co., Chicago, Ill.; B. F. Stout & Co., St. Louis, Mo. ocdaily

EXCHANGE & DEPOSIT Bank
OF
O'FARE, GERFATH & CO.,
CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.
JOHN WEARE, S. D. GERFATH.
Refer to Am. Exchange Nat. Bank, New York; Bank of Bankers, Cincinnati; P. G. Adams, Chicago; Read, Drexel & Co., Bankers, New York. jal6-dly

HOFFMANN & GELPCKE,
BANKERS, Cape. Deposits received and interest allowed on Open Accounts. Loans and discounts granted to the trade. Agency for the purchase and sale of money market. Exchange and Letters of Credit in sums to suit purchasers on the principal cities of Europe. Collections, Remittances, &c., promptly attended to. Exchange on Europe, to Importers, at New York quotations. Orders from private banks and bankers negotiated. Western State, County, City, or Railroad Bonds negotiated thereof. fe25-3y
REFERENCES. ALEX. SELKIRK. OTTO GOLCHER.

HALSTED & GILMAN,
BANKERS,
No. 67 Exchange Place, New York.
Correspondents solicited. Interest allowed on deposits, and every variety of money market. Accounts of Bankers solicited. Exchange Bank, St. Louis; State Bank of Iowa, Keokuk; Bowen & Phillips, Chicago, Ill.; Union Bank, Boston; Hon. W. S. Gilman, New York. oc24dm

NOTICE EXTRAORDINARY.
J. T. VAN VLECK, Banker,
No. 4 Broad Street, one door from Wall, New York,
Deals in Bank Notes and Specie, Discounts Paper, and attends to Collections and Purchases of Stocks.
Twenty-eight years in business. Solicits business from Eastern friends.
Refers, by permission, to H. A. Tucker, Esq., Chicago, oct10 se26 dm

I. C. BARBOR, Banking and Exchange office 42 Clark street, Exchange, Uncurrent Money, and Silver bought and sold.
References—J. Young Scammon, President Marine Bank; P. G. Adams, Chicago. ja18

Business Cards.

KNOX, EUSTACE & REED,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
NO. 130 CLARK STREET,
Between Washington and Madison, Chicago, Ill.
JOHN KNOX. JOHN V. EUSTACE. CHAS. H. REED.
de26-1y

F. H. & J. W. BOYDEN,
LAW OFFICE,
126 ..... Clark Street, Near the Court House 126
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
☞ Agents to negotiate loans on Real Estate Security.
REFERENCES—Hon. Isaac N. Arnold, Hon. James F. Joy, Peter B. Sothen ..... Hon. James F. Joy, Septuer, Fitz H. Sother ..... Hon. James F. Joy, Septuer.

GLOUDY & WAITE,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
126 CLARK STREET,
Between Washington and Madison streets, Chicago, Ill.
WILLIAM C. GOUDY. [se5-1y-ly&d] CHARLES B. WAITE.

JANSEN & BROSS,
ATTORNEYS, SOLICITORS AND PROCTORS IN ADMIRALTY, No. 17 Larmon Block, corner Clark and Washington-st., Chicago, Ill. Notary Public. U. S. Commissioner of Deeds for the State of Illinois. Notary Public of Cook County.
ASA D. JANSEN. JOHN A. BROSS.
[oct26s741 6m]

EDWARD G. ASAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
No. 27 South Clark Street,
Near the corner of Lake street, Chicago. my5-1y-1971

SPIES & BURT,
COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
No. 75 Chestnut, North Side,
Between Third and Fourth streets, St. Louis, Mo.
Mr. B. is Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds for every State in the Union.
References—Chicago—Scripps & Bross.
FREDERICK SPIES. CALVIN C. BURT
[jal-1y-1126]

J. THORNE CLARKSON,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW,
No. 7 Portland Block,
NOTARY PUBLIC. Chicago, Ill. my24-1y

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,
St. Joseph, Mo.
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BALTIMORE, Jan. 25, 1856.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Professor Wood—Dear Sir: Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of the yellow fever, in New Orleans in 1854, I was induced to call at your depot for your Restorative. I continued to use it for some time, and was astonished at the quantity of new hair that made its appearance. My hair is now thick and glossy, and my friends are anxious to know how to get it. I am willing to be called upon a reference.
FINLEY JOHNSON.

The undersigned, Rev. J. K. Bangs, is a minister in connection with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and resides in Sing Sing, New York. He is a gentleman of great influence and standing.

Professor Wood—Dear Sir: Having made a trial of your Hair Restorative, it gives me pleasure to say that its effect has been highly satisfactory in restoring the hair, and I feel it a compliment to recommend it to those who may be in want of such an article. Yours, &c. J. K. BANGS.

Wood's Hair Restorative, 24 Broadway, New York. Price One Dollar per bottle. Depot, 308 Canal st., N. Y. Principal Depot, 24 Broadway, New York. Orders from the country promptly attended to. No. 308 Canal st. Sold by all druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. jal-1m

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SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and quality.
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WM. H. GRAY,
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Second-hand Bags for sale cheap.

ERIE COAL—The best quality of Erie Coal, "Mount Carbon," for sale by
E. HASKIN & CO.,
Slock—foot of Lasalle street.

Press & Tribune.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

Rio Grande City Captured and Pillaged by Cortinas.

From the Brownsville *Flag* of the 19th ult., we extract the following intelligence, the latter portion of which is highly important:

On Wednesday, the 14th inst., our entire regular and ranger force moved up the river in pursuit of Cortinas, who, with his whole guerilla band, it was reported, had left for Rio Grande city. On the day following, Thursday, the 15th, Col. S. A. Lockridge, with several friends started out to overtake our little army and tender their services in any capacity in which they might be needed.

On Monday, the 26th, a courier arrived with dispatches from Gen. Twiggs, for Maj. Heintzelman; but finding the Major had left, he started the same evening up the river. He stated that the dispatches were of great importance, and, in addition, said ten companies of the U. S. troops had been ordered to rendezvous at San Antonio, preparatory to marching for this place. On the morning of that day, one of the rangers, John Throp, from Gonzales, wounded accidently after the conflict on the 14th, died at the Ranger's Hospital in this place. His wounded arm was twice amputated, but he could not be saved.

On Thursday morning, the 27th, John Graham, Esq., late Sheriff of Nueces County, returned from Edinburg, which place our forces left on Sunday, the 25th. Capt. Ford started about two o'clock, M., followed by Major Heintzelman at noon, Captain Tobin, with the rear guard, an hour or two later. When Cortinas was at Edinburg, he numbered three hundred and fifty men, consisting of seventy parties. His force was there divided into three parts: the advance, under his immediate command, three miles ahead of our troops; the second two days, and the rear about twenty hours. It is stated that dispatches reached Edinburg that Cortinas was within ten miles of Rio Grande City on Saturday, the 24th; the merchants of which place, as well as Roma, had passed their goods over the river, preferring Mexican protection to American security. Mr. Graham is of the opinion that Rio Grande City must have been reached and taken by the bandits on Christmas, quite likely followed by the fall of Roma the next day. This, however, is a matter of opinion, yet there are abundant reasons for grave apprehension. The complete demolition of these heavy commercial towns is probable, as not an American rancho near the river has escaped the incendiary torch.

Mr. Graham further states that each night, on the way to Edinburg, scouting parties of the enemy were hovering about the camps, as evidenced by their fires found in the morning. Trains being across along the river, and no corn to be had, the horses were wearing down badly, and the daily marches, as a consequence, were becoming materially shorter.

At Edinburg, Cortinas entered the store of J. N. Trevino & Bro., and helped himself to two or three hundred dollars in goods.

On Thursday we heard that Mr. White, thinking the force under Cortinas, at the least, equal to his own, up the river; but he had not gone more than twelve or fifteen miles, when he was attacked by about fifty Mexicans, two of whom he reports to have killed. The brought with them proofs of what he says, two bullet holes, one in his saddle, the other in his overcoat, besides bloody knife and hands, and one horse. Not having conversed with Mr. White, we know not what credence to place in the tale of his hair-breadth escape and truly marvelous deeds.

In a postscript the *Flag* adds:

Yesterday our worst fears were confirmed, by authentic information from Camargo, of the taking of Rio Grande City, on the 24th inst., by Cortinas, at the head of four hundred and twenty-five men.

Every effort possible was made to get up a force to meet him, but without avail, there being, at the time, but thirty-six armed men, who unanimously decided not to fight twelve times their own number. Whereupon several Americans left their families, left for the Mexican side of the river.

On the 25th, Cortinas sent a force down to Ringgold Barracks, where they found and killed Mr. Robertson, late Sheriff, and Capt. Spears, all of whom are highly esteemed on the Rio Grande for their sterling qualities; besides these, two others, whose names are unknown to us, were also killed.

The robberies on the 25th are said to have been done in a gentlemanly manner, but that towards the evening of the day the soldiers were getting drunk, and it was feared and believed that, not only would the town be completely sacked, but that the American families would be ruthlessly murdered.

The new Orleans *Delta* of the 7th inst., learns by a later arrival, that the day after the capture of Rio Grande City, by Cortinas, he was surprised by the U. S. Troops and Texas Rangers, under the command of Major Heintzelman and entirely defeated, and his men scattered in every direction. No further particulars are given.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

There is said to be "many a slip between the cup and the lip," but it would be well for some of our young men, and old ones too, if there were a good many more.

That was a wag who said: "When my wife was very sick I called in an Allopathic physician; but she got no better. I then called in a Homœopathic, and she mended a little; one day he broke a leg and could not come at all, then she got well."

—A political editor of a village newspaper cries aloud to his party, "Let your trumpets blow in the front of the battle." And many political partisans can brag well enough without such instruments. The use of trumpets is a needless expenditure of breath.

—A Sexton's Remark.—That was a severe coughing fit," remarked a sexton to an undertaker, when they were taking a glass together. "Oh, 'tis nothing save a little ale which went down the wrong way," replied the undertaker. "Ah, ah, that's just like you," said the sexton, "you always lay the coffin on the bier."

Mexican History for 1859.—Forty-seven pitched battles fought, in nineteen of which one of the factions was utterly annihilated, while in twenty-two the other fared no better; thirty-five sieges, fourteen of which were successful, but resulted in seventeen counter rebellions, and eleven grand pronunciamentos.

—The Vevay (Ind.) *Reveille* needs fuel badly we judge. It says:

Wood, chips, coal, coke, corn cobs, feathers, rosin, saw dust, shavings, splinters, dry leaves, old rags, barn doors, fence doors, flints, or anything that will burn or strike fire, taken on subscription at this office.

Counsel.—Sunday morning was the coldest day ever experienced, the spirit thermometer at the Register's office indicating forty-one degrees below zero.—*Nashotah* (Minn.) *Record*.

—We are now taking the coldest end of the winter—last Saturday morning the thermometer sank to 30 degrees below zero, and on Monday morning it was reported 38 below.—*Banner, Black River Falls, Wis.*

☞ A young German, now in Washington from Iowa, is engaged in writing an Anti-Slavery book. He is a minister of the Gospel, and in the British West India Islands. He promises also to give us the efforts of English Abolitionists ruined. Then he will make a book of extracts from their writings and speeches to show how near they harmonize with the sentiments now uttered by Garrison, Phillips and others of their school.

Suffering for Food.—The people in and around Superior are in want of the necessaries of life. All their supplies for the winter are left four or five hundred miles down the lakes. Flour is now selling at from 13 to 16 cents per pound, and flour at $12 per barrel. We hear of a number who are about to start from this place with flour and cattle to relieve the sufferers in that barren region.—*Hudson (Wis.) Star.*

Affrighting and Hideous by a Funeral.—A man in Virginia, who possesses property estimated at $50,000 in amount, was recently called upon to administer upon the estate of a deceased brother who left a little property. When he rendered his accounts to the Judge of Probate, they were found to contain, among other charges, the item of $2 for crying at the head of the funeral of his brother, and $2 for railroad fare in going and coming from the funeral! We have not heard whether this attendance and mileage have been allowed or not.

A Fast Wedding.—An Artist Elopes with an Heiress.—Dr. Augustus Rawlings, the artist of Frank Leslie's Illustrated News paper, was married on Thursday last, in Grace Church, New York, to Miss Gouldin Stuyvesant, the niece of Ex-Governor Dayton, of New Jersey, and the heiress to a great fortune. The *Herald* says the loving pair eloped from Tivoli, about one hundred miles up the Hudson, came down to the city by express in the morning, and were married at high noon. It was an artistic and literary wedding, and much more quietly done than the diamond affair, of which Dr. R. was the happy historian.

Illness of Actors.—Barney Williams, on account of his physical debility, has been obliged, we learn, to relinquish the stage for the present, and to cancel his engagements made in Boston and other places. It was an artistic engagements, as at present arranged, closed with his Real performance at the Walnut street theater, Philadelphia.

Burton, the comedian, has also been compelled to relinquish all his winter engagements, his illness being of such a nature that the physicians positively forbid him to appear again on the stage in a professional way." It is doubtful whether he can recover. At all events, his disease is of such a character as to require positive quiet, and any effort at it will probably terminate, forever, his professional career.

The Abdicants of the Empire at the Tuileries.—A correspondent of the *Independent Belge* writes: I had the good fortune to visit, the other day, the private apartments of the Empress at the Tuileries. Workmen had been engaged upon them for two years, during the absence of their inmates. These suites of rooms which run in a parallel line with the reception rooms on the drawing-room floor, consist of an ante chamber, a waiting-room for the ladies of honor; a saloon of audience, a private saloon for receiving friends, and to say the most retired and private room of the suite. The Emperor whose preferences for the style of Louis XVI. is well known, has desired that the apartments to be specially decorated after the fashion and taste of Marie Antoinette. M. Lefuel received orders to reuse the elegant creations of Trianon in this Parisian palace. Art and industry have done marvels under his superintendence, so that we see again the graceful arabesques, the rounded tapering volutes, the exquisite garlands, and the fine carvings of the latter part of the eighteenth century.

New Publications.

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S. C. GRIGGS & CO.,
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Annual
REGISTER OF RURAL AFFAIRS,
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Containing Practical Suggestions for the Farmer and Horticulturist. Embellished with 150 Engravings, including Houses, Farm Buildings, Implements, Fruits, Flowers, &c., &c.
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A TALE OF TWO CITIES.
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—OF—
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DISCOVERER OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.
1 vol. octavo. 550 pages.

Bishop Nine Wrote: "The Burial of Dr Soto in the Mississippi," and "The Romance of the Mississippi," for a specialty of which Dr Gross paid $10,000, are worth more than the price of the book.

This work is the finest issued in twenty years, cost the publisher $12,000, and is

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FOR
Preventing the Explosion of Steam Boilers.
SCHOFIELD'S PATENT.
SIMPLE,
SURE,
EFFECTIVE.
Dependant upon no Valve, Cock, or Float, Pump or other Complicated Machinery.
Over 1,500 have been put up in New England within the past year.
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Sole Agents for the West. se27-dly

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We have a full supply of
TIN PLATE,
SHEET IRON,
WIRE, ZINC,
Copper and Metals Generally,
FOR THE FALL TRADE.
THOS. S. DICKERSON, Importer,
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No. 176 Lake Street,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
Hardware, Cutlery,
NAILS, TIN-PLATE, SHEET IRON, COPPER,
Zinc, Copper Bottoms, Block Tin.
A full assortment of Tinner's Tools and Machines, Japanned and Pressed Tin Ware, Rivets, Nails, &c.

Co-Partnership Notices.

NOTICE.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing here on the undersigned, under the style of Hattemann, Von Holten & Son, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The business being sold his interest to Thos. and Geo. Von Holten, who will continue the same under the old firm, and assume all liabilities of the same.
HENRY HATTEMANN,
THEO. VON HOLTEN.
GEO. VON HOLTEN.
Dated Chicago, Jan. 9th, 1860. ja9-1m

The undersigned will continue the Grocery, Provision and Meal Business, 85 West Kinzie street, heretofore carried on by Hattemann, Von Holten & Son, under the name and style of Von Holten Bro.
THEODORE VON HOLTEN,
GEORGE VON HOLTEN.
Dated Chicago, Jan. 9th, 1860. ja9-1m

DISSOLUTION.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the style of Krueger & Taylor, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to the partnership are to be received by the said Krueger, and all claims against the said firm will be settled by him. Chicago, Jan. 26, 1860.
D. KRUEGER.
J. TAYLOR.

NOTICE.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of Hinsdale & Babcock, expires this day by its own limitation. F. Babcock having sold his interest to Henry W. Hinsdale, who alone is authorized to use the name of the said firm.
HENRY W. HINSDALE,
JOHN F. BABCOCK.
Dated Chicago, Dec. 31st, 1859. ja2-1m

NOTICE.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of H. Hinsdale & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to call and settle with Henry W. Hinsdale, who is duly authorized to receive the same.
H. HINSDALE,
HENRY W. HINSDALE & CO.
Dated Chicago, Jan. 2, 1860. ja3-1m

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing under the style of Selden, Cook & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by the undersigned, under the style of Cook & Co., who are duly authorized to use the name of the late firm.
JOHN S. CUTTER,
M. L. SATTERLEE,
FREDERICK FISCHER,
HARVEY SELDEN.
Chicago, Dec. 31, 1859. ja2-1m

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the firm name of G. C. COOK & CO., for the transaction of a General Commission Business, at the old stand, Nos. 16 and 18 South Water street, Chicago.
G. C. COOK.
FREDER-IC FISCHER.
E. F. COOK.
LEROY SWORMSTEDT, JR.
Chicago, December 31, 1859. ja2-1m

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—I have this day formed a Co-partnership with
Loan Agency, Collection & Insurance Business
MR. LYMAN BAIRD,
The business will be continued as heretofore under the firm name of
L. D. Olmsted & Co.,
Corner Lake and Lasalle streets. L. D. OLMSTED.
Chicago, January 2d, 1860. ja3-1m-2w

Educational.

LAW SCHOOL
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.
The next term will commence on Tuesday, January 4th, 1859. Students can enter at any time during the year. The course of instruction embraces all the branches usually taught in a Law School. Students pursue the same studies with the same text books as in the Eastern Law Schools. The Law Library of the Instit

Financial and Commercial.

MONETARY.

CHICAGO, TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 17, 1860.

Exchange went up to 2¼ @ ¾ cent. premium today for currency, being an advance of ¼. This was owing as much to the condition of the St. Louis market as our own. Here the demand is comparatively light at quotations, but there is a disposition at present among bankers to hold on for future developments. Customers only supplied.

Gold nominal at 2¼ premium. There is only a small retail demand.

Dispatches to-day continue to indicate a very feverish feeling in the St. Louis money market, amounting almost to a panic. Here matters are quiet, and entire confidence prevails in our monied institutions, and though the market is stringent, trade is moving along in its ordinary channels. The twelve millions that were put to the credit of the city during the last four months of 1859 for shipments of produce, &c., from this port, have placed our financial position at least, for several months to come, on a substantial basis. Though our currency forces us to pay a high price for exchange, the experience of 1857 proved beyond a question that the people have confidence in its security, and hence we see not any material here from which the most soulless shaver could manufacture a panic.

CINCINNATI.—The *Gazette* of yesterday says that so far, since the incoming of the new year, the stringent features of the market as exhibited during the holidays, have been modified but slightly. Rates of interest in outside circles range from 12 to 24 per cent. There were sales to-day, of paper considered good, at the latter rate. The rates with the regular houses are 10@13 per cent., but outside transactions, in times like these, indicate more reliably the real value of money, and the extent of the supply, as compared with the demand, than inside movements.

Eastern Exchange is fully as scarce, and tobday it was, perhaps, scarcer than currency. The market is very firm at ¼ prem. for bankers' checks, and the buying rates are within a shade of the selling prices, especially for New York, which brought 40 to 50 this afternoon. Some of the dealers were shorter than usual, and from this cause there was a pressing demand, late in the day, at 1 prem. The leading houses were able to supply their customers, but most of them refused to draw for other parties. Gold is dull at ¼ prem. Silver sound lots, for shipment would not bring over 35@40.

Missouri currency is heavy at 1¼ dis., and Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa at 2 dis. St. Louis bankers remain for Missouri paper at 1¼ prem., and so long as they continue to do so, the rate on that paper will remain here at 1¼, but the market is so unsettled, and a further decline may be established any day.

NEW YORK.—The *Evening Post* of Jan. 10, has the following:

The money market gives as yet no noticeable symptoms of returning ease, but on the contrary the demand for gold keeps pace with the supply. There was an inclination, during the early hours of yesterday, to meet the inquiry more freely, but upon the results of the Weekly Bank Statement becoming known the market exhibited renewed stringency, from which there is no reaction this morning. The ruling rate on call to first class borrowers is 7 per cent. In discounts especially, there is a hardening tendency, and prime four months' paper finds no buyers at this open market at better than 8 per cent. Sixty-day bills of a similar kind are not easy of negotiation at 7@7½ per cent.

BANK STATEMENTS.—The returns of the New York banks for the week ending Jan. 7, show the following footings:

	Jan. 7.	Dec. 31.	Increase.	Decrease.
Capital stock	$49,422,000	$49,422,000		
Loans	128,000,000	128,000,000	Dec	1,000,000
Specie	15,000,000	15,000,000		
Circulation	4,000,000	4,000,000	Dec	1,000,000
Deposits	94,000,000	94,000,000	Dec	1,000,000
Legal tenders	4,000,000	4,000,000		

The weekly statement of the Philadelphia banks presents the following aggregates as compared with those of the previous week:

	Jan. 7.	Dec. 31.	
Capital stock	$11,000,000	$11,000,000	
Loans	20,386,997	19,746,915	Inc 639,982
Specie	3,000,000	3,000,000	
Circulation	1,454,956	1,475,015	Dec 20,059
Deposits	11,962,219	11,322,237	Inc 639,982
Deposits	10,962,219	14,351,457	Dec 391,481
Legal tenders	1,000,000	1,000,000	Inc 391,481

VERMONT BANKS.—Attempts have been made recently to discredit the Union Bank, Commercial Bank, and Franklin County Bank, Vermont, by a bank note reporter in the city of New York. At the instance of the editor of the *Metropolitan Bank Note Reporter*, the Bank Commissioner of Vermont, A. B. Gardner, made an examination of the condition of the banks in question, the results of which is stated in the following circular:

BANK COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BENNINGTON, VT., January 5th, 1860.

I hereby certify that on the 26th day of December, 1859, I made such an examination of the Franklin County Bank, and on the 2d day of January, 1860, of the Union Bank and Commercial Bank, in the south part of the State to say: that the Franklin County Bank has an available surplus exceeding $6,000, after making provision for all its liabilities, and after deducting from its assets all doubtful debts; that the Union Bank has a like surplus of $8,000; and the Commercial Bank a like surplus of $4,500, after providing for a semi-annual dividend of $6,000. That since my appointment as Bank Commissioner, in October, 1857, I have been acquainted, personally, with the managers of said banks, and I regard them as careful men and safe bankers; and so far as my examinations have shown, the banks have been well managed for the security of the public and the interests of the stockholders; that I believe these banks are regarded as among the safest banks in the State, and consider them perfectly sound and their bill-holders secured beyond any contingency. A. B. GARDNER,
Bank Commissioner of Vermont.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 17, 1860.

The receipts for the last twenty-four hours were as follows:

	Flour. Bbls.	Wht'r. Bush.	Corn. Bush.	Oats. Bush.	Rye. Bush.	Barley. Bush.	Grass Seed. Lbs.
C. & A. R. R.	661	987	3,000	1,200		1,040	13,000
C. & R. I. R. R.	2,000	4,000	3,000	1,000			
R. Island R. R.	1,000	1,000	2,500	1,000		500	
Illinois Central R. R.	1,000	2,000	1,000	1,000			
Northwestern R. R.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000			
Team	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000			
Total	1,000	10,000	6,000	4,000	200	1,040	1,000

The receipts of Hogs to-day five and dressed amounted to 1,808. There was an active demand both by shippers and packers for Dressed, and the market advanced 10c—sales ranging from $5.35@6.00. Live Hogs were very quiet at $4.45@4.90, gross.

The Provision Market was firmer to-day and a much better feeling prevailed. There was a good inquiry for Mess Pork, and we report sales of 450 bbls at $15.00@15.25. There are orders from New Orleans, and 800 bbls of the above will be shipped thither, via Cairo. Cut Meats are scarce and in good demand—5½@7½c being freely offered for bulk shoulders and Sides packed, sellers asking 7¼@7½c. Lard is in quiet and nominal at 8½c.

The Flour market was again quiet to-day, and transactions were limited to sales of about 500 bbls at $4.75@5.00 for Spring extras and $4.00 for good Spring Super. Wheat opened quiet, but after the receipt of the New York despatches, a better demand sprang up, and the market advanced 1c, closing firm at 97c for No. 2 Spring. About 13,000 bushels of all grades changed hands at $1.30 for White Winter in bags; 95c@$1.03 for selected lots of Spring on track, and 90@97c for No. 2 Spring in store.—The Corn market was decidedly weaker, and a decline of 1@2c was experienced, with sales at 50c for No. 1 in store, and 46@47c for Rejected on track. Oats were in active demand and the market advanced 1c, with sales of about 8,000 bushels at 31@32c for No. 1 in store. Rye still scarce and in demand at 80@85c. Barley firm. Timothy Seed is scarce and the market buoyant, sales being made to-day at $2.12½@2.30 for fair to choice. There is also more inquiry for Clover Seed and sales were made at $4.90. Highwines steady at $21@22c.

ST. LOUIS.—Jan. 16.—The *Missouri Democrat* of yesterday contains the following:

A fine day's rain, on frozen ground, and mild weather, bid fair to open the river to-day—at least the gorge below—and the upper rivers for sufficient distance to bring out much produce which has been ice-locked and dead. Produce merchants feel in better spirits. Orders from the country were in to-day, feeling the market and looking to dealers who have orders to fill.

From actual inquiry at the various houses in this city, we are informed the following is about an approximate summing of the

Quantity of flour in store, Jan. 1, 1860, at St. Louis..... 25,000
City Mill do..... 20,000
Country Mills do..... 5,000
Afloat..... 1,000
Total..... 51,000
Want to steamboat to Plum'r..... 10,000
Leaves..... 41,000
Sold..... 34,000
Total..... 75,000

Prospects are that very heavy receipts of grain from the Illinois River and other sources will soon reach us, and affect prices by consequence. Country produce dealers were in Chicago to-day, offering large quantities of wheat, oats, &c., to our millers and dealers.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 10.—For flour there is neither a speculative nor export demand, but orders contend resolutely for full prices, and they are encouraged in their pretensions, notwithstanding the relatively low figures now ruling in New York, by the light receipts at this point during the past week—not reached over 2,000 bbls. Superfine is held at $3.75@3.90, with a limited inquiry thereat. Extras are entirely bought up, and for choice, very good purchases be made to any extent, for less. Wheat with light receipts is firm at $1.30@1.32 for prime red, and $1.25@1.26 for do white. Corn firm, with a good demand at 45@46c. Oats scarce and in demand at 30@31c. Rye scarce; sales only 24,000 lbs. white sales were reported at 70c. Barley—No sales offering in good demand at 75@80c. The higher grades of Barley advanced 2c, closing at 72@75 for good to prime Fall. Dye firm at $1.00. Sugars declined ¼ during the week, closing with a moderate demand at 8½@8¾ for low fair to prime. Molasses 46@47. There were no receipts for the week ending Saturday, owing to the suspension of navigation, but yesterday and to-day 483 hhds. Sugar and 2,402 bris. molasses were received.

SHIPMENTS FROM NILES IN 1859.—Shipments of merchandise from Niles, by M. C. R. R., for the year 1859:

Flour, bris	46,191	Oats, bu	393
Highwines, casks	1,150	Corn meal, bris	11,000
Beer, bris	57	Ground Hogs, lbs	350,000
Apples, bris	4,000	Lard, lbs	15,000
Pork, bris	4	Cattle, No	1,000
Wheat, bu	1,000	Sheep, No	1,000
Wheat, bu	34,000	Lumber, M	23,000
Corn, bu	1,000	Shingles, No	1,000,000

CLEVELAND—Jan. 10.—Flour—Not quite so active, with more offering. Sales 60 bris good extra at $5.50, and red wheat double extra in small lots at $4.62½. Wheat—Sales 2 cars red at $1.29, and small lots white at $1.35 from store. Corn—Less active, but unchanged. Sale 2 cars shelled at 53c. Seed—Sale 10 bris clover at $4.50. Highwines—Sales 36 bris at 22c and 25 bris at 22½c. The latter figure is the asking price of holders generally. Hogs—Not so active and weaker. We quote them $5.50@6, but dull at the outside figure.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 11.—The prospect of an open river revives hopes of a renewal of active business operations. We found business quite depressed, little doing beyond the city trade and some few transactions to dealers in the surrounding country. We anticipate busy times soon, as the ice is running out of the Allegheny rapidly, and the river will be clear to day. FLOUR—Sales from store of 1294 bbls, various qualities, at prices current. Out the sales we have to say: that the Franklin County Bank has an available surplus exceeding $6,000, after making provision for all its liabilities, and after deducting from its assets all doubtful debts; that the Union Bank has a like surplus of $8,000; and the Commercial Bank a like surplus of $4,500, after providing for a semi-annual dividend of $6,000. That since my appointment as Bank Commissioner, in October, 1857, I have been acquainted, personally, with the managers of said banks, and I regard them as careful men and safe bankers; and so far as my examinations have shown, the banks have been well managed for the security of the public and the interests of the stockholders; that I believe these banks are regarded as among the safest banks in the State, and consider them perfectly sound and their bill-holders secured beyond any contingency. A. B. GARDNER,
Bank Commissioner of Vermont.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM DAWKINS'S CARAVANSERY.

160 Weeks Missouri and 102 Missing.

NAMES OF THE DEAD ANNOUNCED.

LAWRENCE, MASS., Jan. 11—11 P. M.—If we could but forget the occasion of our crowded streets, we should at once conclude that some great occasion for a gala day had arrived, but the air of sadness and almost despair, so visibly depicted on the countenances of our citizens, keeps the dark reality constantly before our minds. Every train from every direction comes in laden to its utmost capacity with living friends. When we consider that not less than one hundred and fifty long passenger cars have been in here to-day, some realizing idea may be arrived at in regard to the number of our visitors.

The morning and forenoon was used in removing the rubbish, after being sufficiently cooled, in order, if possible, to get the bodies known to be still under the ruins. Quite a number were got out. Two persons were taken out alive early in the morning. A squad of canvassers was organized, and the whole city laid out into small districts, and a pretty thorough canvass was entered into, the men going from house to house, thereby ascertaining in every family where persons were either wounded, missing, or safe. The summing up shows that one hundred and sixty are missing. This embraces all those of whom no tidings have been obtained. It is admitted by those who have gone into the investigation, that fifty-two persons are yet buried in the brick and mortar. One hundred and thirty dead bodies have been removed to the City Hall, or been delivered to recognising friends.

The following is a list of the dead and missing so far as could be ascertained:

John McDonnell, Mary McDonnell, John Dearborn, Bridget Ryan, Margaret Sullivan, Morris Palmer, overseer, Ellen Colbert, Ellen Roach, Hannah Shay, Bridget Loughley, Margaret Foley, Barnard Hallifeld, Bridget Smith, Catharine Callaghan, Anne Shay, Eliza Orr, Michael O'Brien, Peter Callaghan, Mrs. Job Jewett, Dennis Leonard, Margaret Hamilton, Hannah Mullinsex, Johanna Croson, Martha S. Hughes, Ann Manning, William Keith, Patrick Callaghan, Mary McCann, Margaret Foley, Richard McEdgely, Hannah McKee, Michael Sheoney, Margaret Fallaney, Julia Roberts, Owen Nash, Matthew C. Ryan, Bridget Rouller, Bridget Eyley, Kitty Clark, Alice Hood, Jeremiah O'Leves, John McNab, Martin Hughes, John Hughes, Garret Sweeney, Catharine Conners, Ellen Hinchard, Dora Ryan, A. P. Martin, Mary Jewett, M. Matony, Mary Smith, Bridget Doherty, Augustus Ashworth, Sampson and Abby Pottle, Harvey York, Margaret Parless, Wm. Jordan, Margaret Coleman, Mary Ryan, Mary Griffin, Bridget Rubin, Katy Hicky, Ellen A. Hall, Lizzie Town, Alice Cutting, D. F. Brauch, Elizabeth Kimball, Patrick Conner, Ellen Connor, Wm. Cram, Ira G. Lock, John H. Allen, Bridget Kelly, Lorinda Gimson, Mr. Packard, John Hus, Martin Hus, Catharine Conners, Cora Hickey.

Previous to the fire, two sisters were together and comparatively unhurt. They would have been rescued, but when the flames, in the fierce, they exclaimed, "Oh, God! we must die!" One woman shrieked out plainly that the fire was burning her hair, but the flames soon silenced her cries. It has already been stated that one man cut his throat lest he should be burned alive. Mr. Branch told his friends who were dragging for him that he should resort to the same means to escape the tortures of the fire. He was persuaded to desist and was fortunately rescued. The awful death that some died of by fire was fearfully attested by their baked and blackened forms when taken out, being in nothing like those of human beings.

LATER DISPATCH.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Jan. 12—At the inquest to-day, Jesse Glover, overseer of the repair shop of the Pemberton Manufacturing Co., testified that he at times seen cracks in the walls, but nothing that he considered serious. He had never strengthened the walls with iron work, but had heard it was so strengthened. He thought the building was weak, but apprehended no danger; did not think it is as strong as such buildings usually are; had heard that the timbers were not bolted to the walls. Iron trusses had been put into the building before he went to work there. The boiler appeared perfectly sound, it was in a separate building. He examined the building since the accident.

Mr. Chase, agent of the mill, testified as to his escape. He said there was less weight at the end which fell than at the other. Four fly frames, in the 4th story, were moved that day, from the part which fell to another place. They weighed a ton and a half. There were probably 800 persons in the building. He did not know how the fire caught. The Essex Company built the mill. He did not know how it was constructed. There were cracks each side of the chimney in the building, caused by the swaying of the chimney. The chimney had broken away from the building and iron had been placed around to strengthen it, but not from any fear of the building itself. There have been no new cracks near the chimney for two years; knew of no other cracks in the building. Was less motion in the building than in others. He considered it safe as it had stood six years.

John Patterson, overseer in the weaving room in the basement, testified as to his escape. Had heard a statement that the building was unsafe, but never noticed anything about it to make him think so. Mr. Corliss who put in the shafting had told Wim, an overseer, he did not consider the building safe. He also understood he had said two upright shafts would, in time, shake the end of the building out. Don't think over thirty persons, employed in my room, were killed; there were 204 employed there last Monday.

John Fisher, woolen manufacturer in the Washington mill, testified, that he with others helped what they could. We got the roof off and took out machinery, wood and bodies; some men were near me with lanterns, and as they were not doing any good, I said, "for God's sake take care of those lanterns, there is cotton all around here." Saw four men going to a hole with two lanterns and shortly after saw them come out with only one lantern; in a moment after he saw the flames; the men ran into the crowd and he after them, but could not catch them; the lanterns were guarded once, and I think they were filled with oil; the fire took from loose cotton hanging about the carding machine.

Richard H. Plummer testified that various men went to work to clear away with axes and barn, and two men had lanterns to see to work by. By some accident one lantern broke or fell, and when the flames struck the cotton, the fire at once sprung up.

The inquest will last several days.

BOSTON, Jan. 13.—Mayor Sanders' dispatches say he sees no reason to change his opin n as to the number dead and missing.

Many of the dead have been claimed by their friends, but many past identification have been interred.

Arrangements will be soon made for a public funeral of the dead.

Union Meeting in Albany.

ALBANY, Jan. 12.—The Union meeting at the Capitol to-night was attended by full 5,000 persons. While the meeting was being organized from the great outer hall of the Capitol by inability to gain admittance. The meeting was called to order by Hon. Franklin Townsend, ex-Mayor of the city, who nominated Hon. Gerrit Y. Lansing as President. Vice Presidents and Secretarys were nominated, among whom were members of all parties.

Mr. Lansing on taking the chair, made brief remarks on the objects of the meeting. Mr. Raymond was called forward and was received with loud cheers. Mr. Raymond said he thought it was first in order to return thanks to the Legislature for the action of this fine hall. [Immense applause and loud laughter.] Mr. R. spoke at some length. His remarks were very effective and elicited round after round of applause. At the close three hearty cheers were given for the speaker.

Gov. Seymour was called forward and received with cheers. His speech was an able and eloquent plea for State rights and the privilege of each independent sovereignty to regulate and control its own affairs. He concluded with an earnest appeal to the States, especially to the State of New York, to set the seal of reprobation upon the present hateful agitation that threatens the life of the States, and the Union.

Judge V. L. Pruyn reported the resolutions, which are lengthy and expressive of devotion to the Union and condemnation of attempts to destroy it. The resolutions declare that secession would endanger its integrity. A long letter was read from ex-President Fillmore, approving the objects of the meeting, and gave his views of the agitation at present disturbing the country. The meeting adjourned after Seymour's address, with loud cheers for the Union.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—The City was flooded last night with counterfeits of a ten dollar bill of the Ocean Bank of Portland, Me. It is engraved very well and many have been passed. Four arrests were made.

In addition to the Union loving people of the United States, appears in the morning papers, announcing Gen. Scott as their candidate for the Presidency and Gen. Cass for the Vice Presidency. The address is signed by C. W. Savage, Chairman of the Scott Committee.

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.

SENATE.—A communication was received from the Secretary of the Treasury in reply to the resolution of the Senate calling for information as to the time and terms of the payment of the appropriated under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo to pay the claims of all citizens. The balance is stated at something over $900,000.

The communication was referred.

Mr. Davis introduced a bill for the better organization of the army. Referred.

Mr. Wilson presented the petition of Sampson & Tappan, and several merchants of Boston, respecting the drawback to be allowed on Manilla cordage.

Mr. Sumner presented a petition in favor of the Homestead bill. He also introduced a resolution calling on the President to communicate to the Senate the correspondence of American citizens at Perugia, in the Pontifical States, and what means have been adopted to procure redress. Adopted.

Mr. Chesnut presented some memorials from South Carolina, asking for the reimbursement of money expended during the Revolutionary and Mexican wars. Referred.

Mr. Slidell moved that when the Senate adjourned, it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

Mr. Sebastian introduced a resolution to supply the Indians in the Territories with such books and journals as are furnished to the States and Territories, which lies over.

Mr. Pugh's resolution was taken up, and Mr. King resumed his remarks. He explained the meaning of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, which he regarded as a surrender of the power of Congress over the Territories. He denied that the Dred Scott decision was susceptible of the President's interpretation.

The President seemed to think that the frequent assertion of the same thing would finally cause it to be accepted as fact. It might be accepted by place-men and personal admirers, but the plain, honest people were not ready to hold slaves in the Territories by virtue of that decision, was not sustained by the facts. He reviewed the Dred Scott decision at length.

Lewis Wallace replied, saying Willard had admitted that usage had been for a committee, and not in the way proposed by Robinson. He denied that in the Convention of '56, Gov. Packard as President had constituted a committee on resolutions composed of a majority of Anti-Lecompton men. The reverse was true; not less the platform agreed with him. He would reply fully hereafter to the attacks made on him.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.—As the attendance of members was slim, there was a call of the House.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, desired to call attention to the remarks of Mr. Houston yesterday, as reported in this morning's *Globe*. [Cries of "order." "I do not mean to say that those gentlemen (Adrain and Clark) will vote for the Democratic candidate, but I have no doubt but that they will. They will, I trust, return to their first love, calm the agitation of the country, and save the House from the burning, withering curse and scathe of putting the Speaker's chair the gentleman from Ohio." Mr. Sherman inquired whether Mr. Houston designed to retract what he had said publicly?

Mr. Houston, of Ala., replied that he should have supposed that the gentleman would not have propounded that question to him, for there could be no doubt as to the proper construction of the language. He did not suppose any gentleman thought he meant or intended a personal application. The gentleman had been charged with indorsing the sentiments of Helper's book, and had never disavowed its doctrines. The gentleman from Ohio had endorsed doctrines of a more dangerous character, and while he had never made a statement which some of his friends said was a disavowal, yet he [Houston] could say that it was not a fair and candid disavowal of the doctrines contained in the Helper book. Instead of making a stingy explanation, that he did not know what was in the book, he ought to have denounced the treasonable and infamous doctrines therein. This did not relieve the gentleman from having endorsed the doctrines of Helper's book until he shall relieve himself in a manly manner, which he has been called upon to do, then he [Houston] would say that Mr. Sherman was subject ridiculously to the remarks he (Houston) had made.

Mr. Sherman said every one ought to be satisfied with Mr. Houston's personal disclaimer. All would bear him witness that he had listened to the character of debate here without objection. He had not been disposed to regard the remarks as personal. But as his disclaimer of the doctrines of the Helper book was concerned, any man who had any sense of feeling, honor that has his lips, in a public room, had been sealed from the first day of the session, by what he must regard as an offensive resolution, thrust in the House at an improper time and in an improper manner, and instituted on in a way without precedent in parliamentary history. The declaration was made on the floor, if the speakership he has to the Hon. gentleman from Va. (Mr. Millson) in the presence of the House, was not satisfactory to the gentlemen on the other side, they should insist on a point of manhood and justice, and that offensive resolution be withdrawn. He had said to his friends and now said to others, that he would consent to have the Helper book read, page by page, and then he would sow or disown every sentiment therein. He had never concealed his opinions, and if the offensive resolution, that of the State of Missouri, should be withdrawn, he would be prepared to speak further upon the subject. Until the resolution was withdrawn, he appealed to every man to say whether he could say any more.

Mr. Houston said that Mr. Sherman could not thus escape responsibility.

Mr. Harris, of Md., proposed that Mr. Clark's anti-Helper resolution be removed out of the way, and that the House adopt the substitute adopted by the committee of thirty-three Democrats and Anti-Lecomptonites, at the meeting held Sunday evening, at which it was declared that no man should be required to indorse, or to indorse and does not disclaim, the Helper doctrines, and who is not opposed to the further agitation of slavery, is not fit to be Speaker.

Various gentlemen explained the circumstances under which this substitute was adopted.

Mr. Haskin asked a question of Mr. McRae, to which the latter gave a hasty, harsh reply.

Mr. Haskin made some remarks amid cries of "Order." The members on all sides were on their feet. The Sergeant-at-Arms was called on. He appeared with his mace, demanding peace. The Clerk continued rapping to order amid the utmost possible excitement.

Subsequently Mr. Clemens said he saw Mr. Haskin take a pistol out of his breast.

Mr. Davidson gave notice that when he again came to the House, he would bring his shot-gun with him!

Mr. Harris, of Md., said that was making sport of the House!

Mr. Haskin subsequently explained how the pistol happened to fall from his breast. Every one had heard him, and knew he would not use it except in an honorable way.

Mr. Clark, of N. Y., apologized for the harsh remark.

After some further remarks the House adjourned in good order.

Wisconsin—Gov. Randall's Message.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 12.—The annual message of the Governor of Wisconsin was delivered to the Legislature in Madison, at 11 A. M. to-day. The financial condition of the State is shown by figures presented to be good. The public lands, security and swamp land funds are larger than last year, owing to a failure to pay interest. The first, to be appropriated in March, amounts in round numbers to $845,000. The second to $21,000, and the last to $60,000. The banking capital of the State is $5,645,000; securities, or deposits, $5,153,883; circulation, $4,609,432; of securities, over $2,000,000 are Missouri sixes. It is the determination of the bank comptroller not to issue further circulating notes to institutions not doing business as banks within the meaning of the law. The buildings for the charitable institutions of the State are progressing satisfactorily. The Insane Asylum will be ready for patients next spring.

The Governor thinks the State entitled to at least 1,000,000 acres of swamp land more than it has received. So the report of the Superintendent of the State Surveys shows. The Governor urges the necessity of immediate action in regard to the La Crosse land grant. He recommends the Legislature to protect innocent stockholders in railroad and other incorporated companies. He also discusses the question of interest, and recommends a legal reduction of rates. Slavery is discussed at considerable length. Gov. Randall, in the main, takes the Republican view of the various questions involved in the subject. He favors the policy of providing for the emigration of free colored people to some place in Central or South America, to be acquired by treaty; and recommends the Congress be memorialized on the subject.

The Governor concludes that peaceable and legal remedies alone can relieve us of slavery extension and slavery agitation. The provoking riots at Harper's Ferry, which were dignified into treason against the government of the State of Virginia, were the fit offspring of the forcible attempt to plant slavery in Kansas, and the legitimate fruits of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. However much we may admire mere men and heroic deeds, we can find in them no reasons for attempts by force to undo domestic acts under a government like ours. The theory of our government is that it is one of law and of peace. There are peaceful and legal remedies by which wrongs may be redressed. Justice, for the sins of nations, as for the sins of individuals, though sometimes apparently slow, is always sure as the execution of divine judgments.

While we remain a guarantee of United States rights, we require that the people and the citizens of no State, shall interfere with the institutions of any other State. While Wisconsin will suffer no hostile interference from any other State or the citizens thereof, so is most express any hostile attempts upon the institutions of its sister States. The occasion of the difficulties at Harper's Ferry, is signalized by crimes committed both by invaders and invaded. No matter how philanthropic or human the motives which might cause poor fanatics to be led on and does not disclaim, the Helper doctrines, and who is not opposed to the further agitation of slavery, is not fit to be Speaker.

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Every threat of disunion should be held up to public reprobation in all sections of the Union, and every attempt at disunion rewarded with a baton. The Union of these States cannot be severed. It is founded as an honorary necessity. The President of the Society, in delivering it, said: "It was a strange coincidence that every birthday of the United States should either be ushered from the plow, like Cincinnatus, or else called from the plow, like Cincinnatus, or else retired to it at the expiration of the term of office."

Mr. Buchanan, in reply, spoke of his taste for agricultural pursuits, though he had not little opportunity to indulge in them. He paid a high compliment to the public worth of the tillers of the soil, and anticipated his return to Wheatland in less than 12 months, to enjoy the independence and quiet of that life. His speech was frequently interrupted by applause.

Lost Money Recovered.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 13.—A dispatch from Frankfort, Kentucky, announces the recovery of the six bonds of $1,000 each, reported stolen, were stolen, not stolen.

Union Meeting in Albany.

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The Unfortunate Secretary of Indiana in Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 12.—The Democratic State Convention re-assembled at 9 A. M. The Jackson County contestants, casting six votes each, as the Douglas side, asked leave to withdraw from the contest, which was granted. The Hancock County contestants, casting four votes for the Administration side, also asked leave to withdraw from the contest, which was granted. The committee on credentials reported favorably to Douglas claimants from Lawrence County, and after explanations made by representatives on each side, the Convention adopted the report by a vote of 237 to 167.

The Randolph contest was compromised by casting two Douglas and two Administration votes.

James Given moved to raise a committee, to be appointed by the chair, to report names of electors and delegates to the National Convention for the State at large.

Jno. L. Robinson moved that such selection be made by vote by counties, claiming that for one he would not give the power to the chair to select a committee to report Douglas delegation, and could ask that the matter be settled as indicated.

S. H. Buskirk said that the popular expression of Indiana was largely for Douglas, and that the delegates should go to Charleston with such instructions as are furnished to the States and Territories, which lies over.

Mr. Peele's resolution was taken up, and Mr. Kiger commenced his remarks. He explained the meaning of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, which he regarded as a surrender of the power of Congress over the Territories. He denied that the Dred Scott decision was susceptible of the President's interpretation.

The President seemed to think that the frequent assertion of the same thing would finally cause it to be accepted as fact. It might be accepted by place-men and personal admirers, but the plain, honest people were not ready to hold slaves in the Territories by virtue of that decision, was not sustained by the facts. He reviewed the Dred Scott decision at length.

Lewis Wallace replied, saying Willard had admitted that usage had been for a committee, and not in the way proposed by Robinson. He denied that in the Convention of '56, Gov. Packard as President had constituted a committee on resolutions composed of a majority of Anti-Lecompton men. The reverse was true; not less the platform agreed with him. He would reply fully hereafter to the attacks made on him.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.—As the attendance of members was slim, there was a call of the House.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, desired to call attention to the remarks of Mr. Houston yesterday, as reported in this morning's *Globe*. [Cries of "order."] "I do not mean to say that those gentlemen (Adrain and Clark) will vote for the Democratic candidate, but I have no doubt but that they will. They will, I trust, return to their first love, calm the agitation of the country, and save the House from the burning, withering curse and scathe of putting the Speaker's chair the gentleman from Ohio." Mr. Sherman inquired whether Mr. Houston designed to retract what he had said publicly?

Mr. Houston, of Ala., replied that he should have supposed that the gentleman would not have propounded that question to him, for there could be no doubt as to the proper construction of the language. He did not suppose any gentleman thought he meant or intended a personal application. The gentleman had been charged with indorsing the sentiments of Helper's book, and had never disavowed its doctrines. The gentleman from Ohio had endorsed doctrines of a more dangerous character, and while he had never made a statement which some of his friends said was a disavowal, yet he [Houston] could say that it was not a fair and candid disavowal of the doctrines contained in the Helper book. Instead of making a stingy explanation, that he did not know what was in the book, he ought to have denounced the treasonable and infamous doctrines therein. This did not relieve the gentleman from having endorsed the doctrines of Helper's book until he shall relieve himself in a manly manner, which he has been called upon to do, then he [Houston] would say that Mr. Sherman was subject ridiculously to the remarks he (Houston) had made.

Mr. Sherman said every one ought to be satisfied with Mr. Houston's personal disclaimer. All would bear him witness that he had listened to the character of debate here without objection. He had not been disposed to regard the remarks as personal. But as his disclaimer of the doctrines of the Helper book was concerned, any man who had any sense of feeling, honor that has his lips, in a public room, had been sealed